

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 15

No. 31,555

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1984

Afghanistan	400 Dm. Israel	1,500 Norway	1,000 N.P.
Algeria	100 Ls. Italy	100 Ls. Oman	700 N.R.
Belarus	0.600 Dr. Japan	40 Frs. Portugal	80 Frs.
Belgium	40 B.F. Kenya	De 14.000	6,000 N.R.
Canada	C\$ 1.20	500 Frs.	Rep. of Ireland 70 Frs.
China	200	500 Frs.	Saudi Arabia 12 L.
Colombia	2,700 D.Ls.	1,000	100 Pounds
Congo	1,000 D.Ls.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Costa Rica	1,000 D.Ls.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Croatia	100 D.Ls.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Cuba	100 D.Ls.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Cyprus	100 D.Ls.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Czechoslovakia	100 Ls.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Denmark	100 Dk.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Finland	100 Dk.	1,000	1,000 L.S.
Germany	20 D.M. Maldives	35 Guilds	1,000 N.P.
Greece	45 Dr. Mongolia	500 Drs.	1,000 N.P.
Iceland	20 Dr. Norway	200 Drs.	1,000 N.P.
Ireland	200 Dr. U.S. M.	200 Drs.	1,000 N.P.
Iraq	100 Dm. Pakistan	100 K. Yugoslavia	1,000 N.P.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S.-Soviet Talks: Content vs. Message

On Space Arms, Washington Weighs  
Value of Meeting in an Election Year

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The side that determines the negotiating agenda shapes the negotiations. This is the diplomatic reality that Reagan administration officials contend with as they seek a formula for starting talks with the Soviet Union on space weapons. If Moscow gets its way on the

### NEWS ANALYSIS

agenda, officials say, Washington will lose on two counts.

First, they say, the United States will have to go beyond anti-satellite weapons and put all space weapons up for barter. This would include space-based missile defenses that officials would prefer not to talk about yet and not at all in isolation from offensive nuclear missiles.

Second, it will have to forgo bargaining on medium-range and intercontinental offensive nuclear forces. Officials say these are of more immediate concern.

In return for these concessions, Moscow has in effect offered the administration a political plum — the spectacle of Soviet and U.S. arms control delegations sitting down together only weeks before the presidential elections.

"At some point, we're going to have to decide which is more important to us, the content of Vienna or the message of Vienna," a U.S. official said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arguing about the agenda is the starting point of every negotiation. Over the last 15 years in Soviet-U.S. relations, however, it has usually taken place after the two sides met, not before, and was done privately. Disputes were almost always resolved by agreeing to discuss each side's agenda.

The public exchanges in the present episode, together with the seeming unwillingness to compromise, recall a past where the superpowers seemed more intent on propaganda than actual negotiations.

William G. Hyland, editor of Foreign Affairs, said: "The basic over agenda, beforehand, is more reminiscent of the way the two superpowers did business before 1970, and especially in the 1940s and 1950s, as a way not to hold talks. The bickering is a comment.

"We're going to have to decide which is more important to us, the content of Vienna or the message of Vienna," a U.S. official said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



AT THE BUZZER — Jingling Lu of China's Olympic basketball team leaps as high as a slam dunk to mark an 85-83 victory over France. Details, Pages 6 and 7.

## East Berlin Defends Its Opening to West

The Associated Press

BERLIN — East Germany defended its improved contacts with West Germany on Wednesday and said that its goal was "safeguarding peace."

An editorial in East Germany's Communist Party newspaper *Neues Deutschland* also asserted that both German states were "independent" in their domestic and foreign affairs.

The article was the strongest public response the East Germans have made to Soviet criticisms of recent warming in relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

On Friday, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* questioned the value of better inter-German relations and charged that "chauvinist" and "nationalist" ones were really seeking to undermine East German sovereignty.

*Neues Deutschland* reprinted the *Pravda* commentary in full on Saturday.

On Monday, *Neues Deutschland* published a Hungarian commentary that generally supported East German attempts to improve contacts with the West.

*Neues Deutschland* said Wednesday that East Germany, in urging relations with West Germany, is seeking to carry out social "peace efforts" and guarantees that a war never starts again on German soil.

However, the East German editorial joined Moscow in criticizing West Germany for deploying North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear weapons on its soil. "Our socialist German state considers it the principal task to con-

sider that war will never again start from German soil," *Neues Deutschland* said.

East Germany had "time and again proved in the past that it is serious about this. The same cannot be said about the other German state, in view of the constant piling up of an atomic arsenal" in West Germany, the article said.

"This makes it clear that the core of the relations . . . is safeguarding peace, that both sides are independent in their domestic and foreign affairs," *Neues Deutschland* concluded.

The Bonn official who has headed negotiations with East Germany, Philipp Jenninger, said Tuesday that he believed that East Germany wanted to continue to improve relations.

He said he expected the East German leader, Erich Honecker, to visit West Germany as planned this fall.

Last week, relations between the two German states reached a new high when Bonn guaranteed a \$30-million bank loan to East Berlin.

East Berlin responded by agreeing to lift some restrictions on travel between the two German states starting Wednesday. It has not officially announced the measures, but Western visitors to East Germany Wednesday reported that at least one of them had gone into effect.

In another development, two young East German men sealed a three-meter (10-foot) steel border fence using homemade mountain climbing spikes on Tuesday and escaped to West Berlin, police said Wednesday.

However, the East German editorial joined Moscow in criticizing West Germany for deploying North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear weapons on its soil. "Our socialist German state considers it the principal task to con-



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, right, greeted Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, as they met Wednesday to discuss forming a coalition government.

## U.K. Says Main Hong Kong Issues Are Resolved

Reuters

HONG KONG — Britain and China have agreed on the main points of an accord to give Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy for 50 years after China takes over the British colony in 1997, Britain announced Wednesday.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, after four days of talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing, said the two countries were on course for an historic, legally binding agreement that would preserve Hong Kong's capitalist economy and basic freedoms.

"We have broken through the main problems," Sir Geoffrey said at a press conference. But he said that some substantial points remained to be settled in negotiations due to resume in Beijing next week.

He said the aim was to initial an accord by the end of September. Then Hong Kong opinion will be assessed and the document submitted to Parliament in London.

"Though there is still a lot of work to be done, I am confident that we are on course for a conclusion we shall be able to commend both to the people of Hong Kong and to the British parliament," he said.

Sir Geoffrey said that China had agreed that Britain would run Hong Kong until July 1997, when its 19th-century lease on most of the capitalist enclave expires.

After 1997, China has said Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China.

"We have broken through the main problems," Sir Geoffrey said at a press conference. But he said that some substantial points remained to be settled in negotiations due to resume in Beijing next week.

He said the aim was to initial an accord by the end of September. Then Hong Kong opinion will be assessed and the document submitted to Parliament in London.

Six persons were reported to

have been killed in political clashes in Kashmir. Page 2.

that he must prove himself with the voters if he expects to move higher.

Now, Mrs. Gandhi, who is usually called Maneka to avoid confusion with her mother-in-law, appears to be preparing a strong challenge in the parliamentary constituency Rajiv represents in Uttar Pradesh. It was also Sanjay's old district.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

It is visualized that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong," he said.

Until the handover, China and Britain will consult in a joint liaison group meeting alternately in Beijing, London and Hong Kong. After 1998, the group's main base will be Hong Kong.

To allay local fears that China might interfere in the colony's affairs during the 13-year transition period, Sir Geoffrey said the liaison group would have no power or supervisory role. "It will play no part in the administration of Hong Kong," he said. "The Chinese leaders have given me firm and specific assurances on these points."

The liaison group will continue work until the year 2000, giving Britain a consultative role in Hong Kong for 2½ years after it comes under Chinese authority.

China will be in charge of external affairs and defense and has said it plans to station troops in the territory. Sir Geoffrey said internal security would be in the hands of the Hong Kong special administrative region government.

He said that, under the agreement, Hong Kong would keep its legal system as well as the power to make laws and decide trade policy. It would remain a separate customs territory and manage its own financial affairs. The Hong Kong dollar would remain convertible.

Sir Geoffrey said the agreement would be legally binding in that "an international agreement is the highest form of commitment possible between sovereign states" and that China's respect for international agreements was known.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Chrysler Corp. cashed in its entire pension plan stock portfolio. Page 9.

■ More U.S. economic data showed the economy was likely to slow shortly. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Los Angeles is on its way toward becoming a center of high art, aided by money, time and collective effort. Weekend.

### INSIDE

■ Boating while intoxicated is being taken more seriously in the United States. Page 2.

■ Manila's archbishop told U.S. businessmen that he was directing an anti-Communist drive. Page 3.

■ The Labor Party has proposed a nonnuclear policy for Britain and British troops in West Germany. Page 5.

■ Angolan rebels claim to have attacked a Soviet and a Cuban ship in Luanda harbor. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Chrysler Corp. cashed in its entire pension plan stock portfolio. Page 9.

■ More U.S. economic data showed the economy was likely to slow shortly. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Los Angeles is on its way toward becoming a center of high art, aided by money, time and collective effort. Weekend.

## Top Israelis Discuss a Cabinet Of Unity

By James Feron  
Via York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The leaders of Israel's two major political parties met for four hours Wednesday and said that they were ready "to consider the possibility" of forming a national unity government.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, and Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, said in a statement that they would meet again Thursday "to focus on economic and social matters."

The statement provided a sense of optimism for supporters of a unity cabinet because those areas are generally regarded as offering the greatest chance for agreement.

Yitzhak Rabin, a former prime minister and a member of the Labor delegation, said after the talks: "There was a serious discussion in a serious atmosphere and it gives hope."

The unity talks were encouraged by President Chaim Herzog after the major parties achieved near parity in last week's national elections and then seemed unable to form coalitions in their negotiations with smaller parties.

At the meeting in Jerusalem's King David Hotel, each leader was flanked by the men who would form a government if either party had been able to construct a coalition, and who would probably play important roles in a unity government, or who were there to represent various party factions.

With Mr. Shamir were Ariel Sharon, defense minister during the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and now a minister without portfolio, and Moshe Arens, his successor at the Defense Ministry.

Also on the Likud side were David Levi, the deputy prime minister; Yitzhak Modai, minister of energy and representative of the Liberal Party in Likud, which is actually a conservative faction; and Eliezer Shostak, minister of health and leader of the Le'Am workers' faction.

With Mr. Peres were Mr. Rabin; former President Yitzhak Navon, who is also Labor's nominee as foreign minister; Haim Bar-Lev, the party's secretary-general; and Moshe Shakal, the party's Knesset whip.

If there was any talk of who would be prime minister in any unity government, the party spokesmen did not discuss it after the meeting ended and the participants left to varying levels of applause from tourists in the hotel lobby.

President Herzog made an exception to the process of consulting with all political parties on Wednesday by refusing to meet with Rabbi Meir Kahane

## Some States Cracking Down on Tradition of Drunken Boating

By Barry Bearak  
Los Angeles Times Service

**FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida** — This city has long been called the Venice of the United States, its sunny face creased with an intracoastal waterway and almost 300 miles (485 kilometers) of canals. Afternoons find the narrow channels filled with boaters, and evenings find many of those boats filled with boozers. Barmaids serve drinks from dockside bars.

On a rainy night this May, Scott Berger and five friends were loafing at one of those bars along the waterway. He left first, and his friends soon followed in a second boat. Mr. Berger, 28, slowed as he entered a no-wake zone by the Sunrise Bridge, but his friends did not. They blindly rammed into his 21-foot (6.5-meter) boat, pitching it over the sea wall and leaving him sprawled on the port-side floor near the bulkhead.

Officers with the Florida Marine Patrol still talk of the spectacular crash as if it were some kind of morality play. They sift through pine needles on the shore and pick up shards of fiberglass debris. The autopsy showed that every bone in Mr. Berger's skull had been fractured. Blood tests revealed that his close friend, Robert Amsterdam, the driver of the second boat, had been drunk.

"Boating has its customs," said Captain Glenn Keeler of the marine patrol. "People may forget their

life jackets but they pack their beers. That's just the tradition."

Florida, like many states across the country, is trying to temper the tradition of the drunken sailor. On Oct. 1, the state will replace its vague, four-line law against drunken boating with a tough, precise, 12-page statute that punishes first offenders with a minimum \$250 fine and 50 hours of public service, mandatory attendance at an alcohol-abuse course and up to six months in jail. For a second offense, a jail term is mandatory.

"Something had to be done," said Colonel D.N. Ellingsen, chief of the marine patrol. "We're seeing a sharp rise in boats running into each other. People know enough not to get behind the wheel of a car because they're intoxicated think nothing of getting into a boat."

Since 1983, nine other states — California, Arizona, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin — have toughened their laws about drinking at the helm. Several more have bills pending.

If the campaign against drunken boating is new, the problem is an old one.

"The cooler takes the place of honor in the boat," said Carroll Henneke, Indiana's boating administrator. "Before loading anything else, that cooler has to

be in place. When you go on an auto trip, it is not customary to have a drink before leaving, but in a boat, it is accepted that beer is cargo, and you don't go without it."

Last year, 5,569 boating accidents and 1,241 boating deaths were reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. Only highway traffic accidents, which caused 42,500 deaths in 1983, produced more fatalities.

In the past, most state laws against drunken boating have been vague. They were without provisions for testing those suspected of intoxication and imposed no stiff penalties for causing serious accidents.

Currently, state boating officials are looking to California for guidance. That state stiffened its law in 1981 and again in 1983. The statute makes drunken boating punishable by up to \$500 in fines and six months in jail. If the drunken boater causes a fatality or a serious injury, the crime is a felony, punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

The revisions of state boating laws vary widely, depending on how legislators have handled several controversial issues.

Florida's new law, for instance, includes an "implied consent" provision: By merely taking the helm, a boater implicitly agrees to submit to a breath or urine test to determine blood-alcohol content if arrested.

"In the past, we'd have cases where a guy was falling

down drunk, but when we got him ashore he'd refuse to take a Breathalyzer" test (for blood-alcohol content), said Charles Webb of the Florida Marine Patrol.

"Then, in court, his attorney would say we were observing him before he got his 'land legs' back."

California's law has no implied consent provision. Officers on marine patrol must depend on field sobriety tests that are less than air tight when a case comes to court; they can ask a boater to recite the ABCs, to count backwards, to copy a drawing.

Another issue involves setting a legal standard for blood-alcohol concentration. Driving laws in most states specify that a .10 reading — roughly equal to four or five drinks — is an indication that the driver is intoxicated.

In Florida, a reading of .05 can be used with other evidence to prove intoxication.

"There are stress factors in boating that add to the influence of alcohol," said Colonel Ellingsen of the Florida patrol. "The sun, the wind, the vibration of the boat, that and alcohol make you drowsy, distort your mental faculties."

"You know, when you have a vehicle accident, you can lie on the ground until help comes. But in a boating accident you end up in the water, and, even if you're a strong swimmer, if you're intoxicated, you're going to drown."

## 6 Killed and 58 Injured In Kashmir Street Clash

New York Times Service

**NEW DELHI** — At least six persons were killed and 58 wounded when opposition mobs battled policemen Wednesday in the streets of Srinagar, capital of Kashmir state, news reports said.

The wounded included 43 policemen, and several were listed in critical condition with severe head wounds, Indian news agencies said. State authorities imposed an indefinite curfew in the troubled area, only one day after an earlier curfew had been lifted.

The previous curfew ended after the state government, a faction of the National Conference regional party, supported by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party, won a crucial confidence test in the legislature. The victory was preceded by stormy scenes which saw members exchanging blows. The ruling group removed the speaker from his chair, ousted him out of the house and elected a Congress Party legislator to the post.

Wednesday's violence involved members of the rival National Conference, who support Farooq Abdullah, the former chief minister. He was sacked by the state's governor last month after a dozen legislators from his party joined an opposing faction, reducing his government to a minority in the 78-member house.

The governor, who is a Gandhi appointee, then named Gbrial Shah, Mr. Abdullah's brother-in-law and chief political foe, to the chief minister's post and asked him to prove his majority in the house. Mr. Shah now has 17 National Conference legislators and is supported by 26 lawmakers of the Gandhi party.

**Cheyson Ends Caracas Visit**

Reuters

**CARACAS** — Claude Cheyson, the French minister of external relations, left for Paris Wednesday after a two-day visit to Venezuela, during which he called for a more active West European role in Central America and the Caribbean.

## On Space Arms, U.S. Weighs Value of Meeting With Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)  
tary on the bad shape of current Soviet-American relations."

In 1983, Moscow did not want to talk about defensive missile systems, and the Johnson administration said it would not discuss offensive nuclear weapons unless Moscow put defensive systems on the table. Moscow agreed in principle, but when Richard M. Nixon came to power, changed its position.

Moscow agreed to begin those negotiations with offensive and defensive systems on the bargaining table, but demanded that a treaty limiting anti-ballistic missiles be concluded first. Finally, the two sides found a solution: concluding both at the same time.

Now, administration officials believe that the Russians will go to Vienna and give Mr. Reagan armament for his campaign only at a high price: to lay on the table future U.S. strategic advantages in anti-satellite and ballistic missile defense technology.

The administration is reluctant to part with the potential advantages of such talks. Some officials say there is a consensus not to trade away potential advantages without concessions from Moscow on medium- and long-range offensive nuclear forces.

Several administration officials say that the White House hand is

Mr. Abdullah is the son of the late "Lion of Kashmir," Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. Mr. Shah is married to Mr. Abdullah's sister, who is the sheikh's daughter.

A government spokesman said at Srinagar that police fired at the mobs after they surrounded four police patrols, attacked them with rocks and then tried to set them on fire. He said that earlier efforts to disperse the crowds with tear gas had failed.

The trouble apparently began, the official said, after hundreds of Mr. Abdullah's supporters gathered at the party's headquarters, chanting anti-government slogans.

In other developments Wednesday:

■ The chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, who is a Gandhi nominee, resigned citing bad health. Political sources said the official, Sripati Mishra, is likely to be replaced by Narayan Dutt Tiwari, the present central industries minister, who is a former state chief minister.

■ The national defense minister, Ramaswami Venkataranam, was named the Congress Party's candidate for the post of India's vice president. Elections to the vice presidency are scheduled later this month when the current incumbent, Mohamed Hidayatullah, completes his five-year term. The post is largely ceremonial, with little power, although the vice president also functions as the chairman of the upper house of Parliament.

The opposition has not yet named a candidate. The vice president is picked by an electoral college comprising members of Parliament and state legislators. In a contest, Mr. Venkataranam is expected to win easily because his party commands an overwhelming majority.



Watched by an accomplice, a hijacker left the jetliner in Tehran to get food and water.

## Jet Hijackers Hold Hostages In Tehran

Reuters

**TEHRAN** — More than 50 people were still being held Wednesday day at the international airport in Tehran on board an Air France Boeing 737 airliner, more than 12 hours after hijackers diverted the flight from Europe.

Four of the 55 passengers, including a woman and her child, were allowed to leave the plane, apparently because of illness, the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported. They were treated at the airport clinic.

The hijackers asked for food and water for the hostages, which were provided, but refused to negotiate or make their demands clear, IRNA said.

They threatened to start shooting if reporters and cameramen came too close to the airliner, which was given tight security at the end of a secluded runway. They also asked that the plane be refueled, but Iranian officials made no move to meet the demand.

The airliner had made stops at Geneva and Beirut and in Cyprus for refueling after being taken over on a flight from Frankfurt to Paris Tuesday.

Three Arabic-speaking men commanded the aircraft, which Air France said carried 55 passengers and five crew members.

A group calling itself the Guardians of Islam claimed responsibility for the hijacking in a telephone call to the Tehran bureau of an international news agency. The caller said the group was demanding the release of five Iranians imprisoned in France for involvement in an unsuccessful assassination attempt in 1980 on Shahpur Bakhtiar, a former Iranian prime minister who is in exile in Paris. The group said it had been behind the attack on Mr. Bakhtiar.

Originally the plane carried six crew members, but a steward escaped from the aircraft when it landed in Cyprus. He told French radio that the hijackers had assaulted several people on board but that no one had been seriously hurt.

**Soviet Official Is Pessimistic on Vienna Meeting**

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — A Soviet official said Wednesday that Washington's latest proposal on holding talks to limit weapons in space made no change in the U.S. position and "does not open up prospects for holding the talks."

To a number of administration officials, the choice is this: "Concede on the agenda, go in Vienna and worry about the negotiations later, or try to look as forthcoming as possible without making real concessions on agenda and do the serious bargaining after November."

**For Japan, Relaxed Days**

(Continued from Page 1)  
gard the trains as extensions of their living rooms. It was common in men strip to their underwear and enjoy a drink or a box lunch.

About the time of the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964, somebody decided that this practice created a bad impression, and everyone else fell into line.

Despite the dog days, parliament will be in business until at least Aug. 8, loaded with major legislation, such as converting the public telephone monopoly into a private concern and altering health-insurance rules to make families pay a portion of the costs now borne by the government.

On the other hand, branches of government that deal largely with overseas trade and diplomatic matters do not seem overly burdened. For the most part, they are waiting for the United States to get through its presidential election so that they can then figure out Japan's next moves.

With things quiet, some of these officials have gone fishing. Several may even have traveled to Hama to join the thousands who watched the Nomad from a hillside, forming a rippling sea as they fanned themselves in the grueling sunshine.

## Israeli Attack Copters Raid Refugee Camp Near Tripoli

Reuters

**TEL AVIV** — Israeli attack helicopters on Wednesday struck a guerrilla base near the northern Lebanese coastal city of Tripoli, an Israeli Army spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, hits were scored on a base that the Israelis say is used for staging raids into Israel.

Israeli planes have frequently attacked guerrilla bases in Lebanon but it was the first time that helicopters had been used in this kind of operation.

The Israeli spokesman said the raid Wednesday was part of the continuing policy of striking at the terrorists wherever they may be and destroying their capability of attacking Israel."

He said that all of the Israeli aircraft returned safely to their bases.

According to the Israeli spokesman, another dissident Palestinian organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, was also active in the camp. The camp has an estimated population of 14,000 Palestinian refugees.

Israeli aircraft last raided targets in Lebanon on June 27 and June 28 when their planes attacked what was believed to be an island guerrilla base off Tripoli.

**Andreotti and Qadhafi Sign Economic Accord**

Reuters

**BEIRUT** — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy signed an economic cooperation agreement with Libyan leaders before leaving for the黎巴嫩 coastal city of Tripoli.

Andreotti, heading a delegation to a joint Libyan-Italian economic cooperation committee, had talks Tuesday with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, on "international questions of mutual interest," the agency said.

**PERSONALITIES PLUS**  
**MARY BLUME**  
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION  
OF FRIDAY'S IHT



ARMY PARADE — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, right, and Prime Minister Rashid Karim attended ceremonies in Beirut on Wednesday to mark the country's armed forces' day. Meanwhile, the cabinet postponed approval of a security plan for the mountains southeast of the capital where the army faces Druze Moslem militiamen.

WIN MILLIONS playing  
EUROPE'S TOP LOTTO by mail.

Details \$9.95. - B.P. 39,  
01210 FERNEY, France.

**The Global  
Newspaper.**

**UNIVERSITY  
DEGREE**  
For LLM, Appellate & Work Experience  
BACHELOR'S OR MASTER'S OR DOCTORATE  
Send detailed resume  
for a free evaluation.  
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
1000 University Blvd. (P.O. Box 34248) Seattle, WA 98103

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Cfra to Call for Vote of Confidence

ROMA (UPI) — Italy's five-party government was expected to call a confidence vote late Wednesday to demonstrate the solidarity of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's Socialist-led coalition after a year in office.

The vote would follow a two-day debate on a document reaffirming the government's economic policy aims, including cutting inflation and stabilizing public sector borrowing.

The document also said the government, made up of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, hoped to improve relations with the opposition Communists. Last week, a leading Christian Democrat, Giovanni Galloni, warned that any individual party alliance with the Communists could break up the coalition.

### Arabs Divided on Soviet Proposal

AMMAN, Jordan (UPI) — Jordan on Wednesday welcomed the Soviet Union's call for an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, but an Egyptian official said Moscow would have to give the dispute a much higher priority.

The U.S.S.R. proposed the conference Sunday. The United States and Israel rebuffed the suggestion. Foreign Minister Taher Masri of Jordan said Wednesday he "welcomed the Soviet proposal" as "helpful toward the achievement of a just, peaceful solution."

In Cairo, Osama el-Baz, an adviser to President Hosni Mubarak, said "we do not oppose any Soviet role, on any level of participation." But he said Moscow could not be considered a full negotiating partner unless it made the Arab-Israeli issue "an essential part of Soviet policy."

### French Widow Wins Ruling on Sperm

CRETEIL, France (AP) — A court ruled Wednesday that a sperm bank must turn over to a 23-year-old widow the frozen sperm of her husband, which would enable her to bear his child.

The court avoided the issue of the rights of an eventual offspring. Under French law, a child born more than 300 days after the death of its mother's husband is illegitimate. The sperm bank had held that sperm, blood or other human substances could not be inherited and said it had no written proof that Mr. Parpalaix had intended it to be used to impregnate his wife.

Alain Parpalaix, 26, died of testicular cancer December 25, 1983, two days after his marriage. His widow, Corinne, 23, said she wanted to have his child and had the right to his sperm. He had deposited it with the sperm bank two years earlier, when she was his girlfriend, after he was warned that chemotherapy might make him sterile.

### S. Africa Closes Wellington Consulate

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (UPI) — South Africa has decided to close its consulate in Wellington instead of waiting for the new Labor government to carry out its pledge to shut it down, Prime Minister David Lange said Wednesday.

The consulate is South Africa's only diplomatic station in New Zealand. Mr. Lange had promised during the recent election campaign to close it to demonstrate disagreement with South Africa's institutionalized racial segregation, or apartheid. He called the closing "a very satisfactory outcome."



# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## No News of the Sakharovs

Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, were last seen alive by a friend on May 4, in a fleeting encounter on a street in Gorki. Before the police intervened, Dr. Sakharov said he was on the third day of a hunger strike in protest against official refusal to let his wife seek medical treatment abroad. Since then there has been no independent word of the couple — only a few sentences from Tass and other official sources insisting that the eminent scientist and dissenter is in good health.

In the Soviet Union, this appalling secrecy and silence is routine. Unable to sustain morale and reputation with enough genuine achievement, state propagandists content its facsimile: a society in which active leaders are always right, bad news is negligible and troublemakers get only what they deserve.

Nothing has changed since Roy Medvedev,

a dissident Soviet scholar, recorded in 1971 that "people are ill-informed on the simplest level about things going on in their own country . . . The overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens have no available means of finding things out . . . In the summer of 1970 our newspapers were quick to report the epidemic of measles in Chile. But only after a 2½-month delay were we told about the outbreak of cholera in Astrakhan, Kerch and Odessa."

Without trustworthy news, it is sadly imaginable that the Sakharovs are being drugged or force-fed, or worse. A system that withholds the most rudimentary information cannot be believed when it says they are alive and well. If they are, when can they be seen and heard? If not, the moral damage to the Soviet Union will not be repairable, even by the fabulists of Tass.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hope on the Debt Front

Signs of hope and a return to growth are now visible in both of Latin America's most heavily indebted economies. Brazil and Mexico are the two crucial cases in managing the perilous accumulations of Third World debt. If either of them had collapsed under the strain, the disaster would have spread rapidly and inevitably. If both of them now recover successfully, any collapse or default elsewhere can be contained without wider danger to the region or the international monetary system.

Both countries have been through dire recessions in the past several years, for reasons originating in 1979 in the enormous oil price increases. Brazil, heavily dependent on imported oil, was hurt first by oil costs. Then, as governments throughout the world struggled to restrain oil-fueled inflation, interest rates rose and Brazil, borrowing heavily to finance development, was hurt again.

In Mexico, because it is a major exporter of oil, events followed a different sequence. At first the high prices seemed unalloyed good luck and set off a great surge of spending. But Mexico, like most of the world, overestimated the strength of those oil prices, and their decline threw the whole national economy of balance. One result was a sustained and damaging flight of capital out of the country.

Recently, financial statisticians have been saying that they begin to see indications of a

return of some of that money to Mexico. Brazil has moved rapidly to cut oil consumption and to increase its own oil production. Incomes are still well below the level of a few years ago, but it looks as if the long slide has ended. Both countries will show positive growth this year, with good prospects for continued momentum through the late 1980s.

There are two obvious threats to this recovery. One is the possibility of another upward leap of interest rates. The other is renewed recession in the industrial world, killing the demand for Latin exports. The United States has substantial responsibilities here. Americans need to note that their own government is heedlessly increasing these risks by the large budget deficits that it continues to run.

But the experience of Brazil and Mexico demonstrates the considerable extent to which debtor countries have been able to help themselves. They have not been powerless. With skill and nerve, they have done much to repair their own fortunes amid circumstances that, six years ago, hardly anyone would have thought possible. There is much more they will have to do, but their capacity is not in doubt.

It is a bit early for unqualified optimism. But you can say at least that the pessimists who see no way out of the debt crisis are running a little behind events.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Gloom Is Farfetched

Just as fear of inflation ebbs, economists are discovering a perverse new demon: deflation. Falling world prices for metals, food, transportation and dozens of other goods and services, some analysts argue, spell hardship for many and threaten hard times for the rest of us.

The doomsday scenarios are farfetched. Average prices are not falling, nor does anyone believe they are about to fall. They are simply rising less rapidly than anyone predicted.

But there are disquieting aspects to what might more accurately be called selective deflation. America's good fortune to have grown without rekindling inflation in recent months has, in part, been built on the bad fortune of others. And that is hardly a stable basis for maintaining prosperity anywhere.

Some price cuts are unalloyed good news. Falling shipping costs, for example, follow from decreased regulation and increased competition in trucking, railroads, airlines and buses. Falling oil prices are a long-overdue correction to the big price run-up that followed the Iranian revolution. But weak prices elsewhere are not so pleasing.

Low prices for food commodities reflect a chronic oversupply, due to a failure of political will in Europe and the United States to let private markets determine output. Low prices for the exports of Third World countries, including copper, textiles and shoes, temporarily increase American purchasing power. But the U.S. gain is a loss for people who do not eat

when they lose. And since low export prices reduce their ability to service debts owed to U.S. banks, it may become America's loss too.

Probably the most disturbing source of price moderation has been the strong dollar — more precisely, the convergence of forces that has overvalued the dollar. Big budget deficits have forced U.S. interest rates up. The resulting foreign demand for U.S. securities has increased the exchange value of the dollar, making it easier for foreign manufactured goods to compete with America's.

That is good for American consumers, who have not been subjected to price increases despite the booming demand. But it is bad for efficient American manufacturers such as Caterpillar and Boeing, which have lost their competitive edge in world markets.

Most proposed cures are worse than the illness. Protection would more likely reward producers than strong ones, and it would further damage trade with poor allies such as Brazil and Mexico. Producer cartels of government restrictions on production might raise commodity prices. But these would also mean wasted resources and arbitrary redistribution of wealth. Selective deflation is a byproduct of economic weakness, not a cause. Only when we cope with the root problems — unbalanced fiscal and monetary policies, the world debt crisis, lack of coordination to economic policy — will all the branches stand tall.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Medal for Ueberroth, Too

The Montreal Games cost \$1 billion (of 1976 money) and as a result many cities, including Glasgow and London, scrapped plans to bid for the Olympics. Now Los Angeles has proved that such profligate spending is not necessary: The budget is \$500 million (of 1984 money), considerably less than half Montreal's. How has it been done? By taking the organization away from government and placing it in the hands of private individuals — a syndicate of businessmen who picked a chief

executive with a brilliant record and told him to get on with the job. His name is Peter Ueberroth, and when these Games are over the Olympic movement should strike a medal for him and inscribe it with the words: "The man who saved the modern Olympic Games."

Christopher Brasher, in *The Observer* (London).

### FROM OUR AUG. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Faber Wins Tour de France

PARIS — The seventh annual cycle endurance race, the Tour de France, organized by the "Auto," ended [on Aug. 1] with the return of 60 out of the 150 competitors who had left Paris on July 5. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present at the Parc des Princes, where the race finished, flowers were thrown at the men by admiring women, and cheering spectators lined the route of the final stage, which was from Caen to the capital, a distance of 250 kilometers. An idea of the pluck, patience and enduring power needed in such a competition is furnished when it is recalled that the total distance covered was no less than 5,000 kilometers. The victor of the Tour de France, which comprises fourteen stages, according to the general classification, is François Faber.

#### 1934: Hayti's Occupation Is Ending

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Hayti — After 18 years of occupation by the United States, during which time American forces virtually dominated the country, the command of the army and all police forces was turned back to the government of Hayti [on Aug. 1]. A few detachments of American marines still remain on the island, but they will be withdrawn within the next two weeks. United States marines were rushed to the Republic shortly after July 1916, when bloody political uprisings threatened the country's sovereignty. At that time, three revolutions within a short period had shaken the Republic and the situation came to a climax when President Guillaume Sam, after fleeing from office, was seized in the French legation and killed by an infuriated populace.

His sense of outrage was excited when he saw that the West Bank, occupied by Israel since 1967, was shown in the Facebook map and text to belong to Jordan.

## Bureaucracy: Quixote Vs. the Armadillo Curl

By Jim Anderson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department has been compared to a large, stranded jellyfish; or to a fudge factory. To Tom Miller's mind, a glacier might be a better simile — moving but painfully slowly — the movement is imperceptible.

Mr. Miller, a retired Treasury Department official, is amazingly persistent, has a highly developed sense of outrage about what he feels is governmental malfeasance and is a strong supporter of Israel. All three traits came into play in 1981 when he came across a publication called "The World Factbook," which is a country-by-country listing of the vital statistics and maps of the world published by the CIA under the guidance of the State Department.

His sense of outrage was excited when he saw that the West Bank, occupied by Israel since 1967, was shown in the Facebook map and text to belong to Jordan.

Jordan became custodian of the area after the 1948 partition agreement, lost custody to Israel in 1967 and then renounced claim when it agreed with other Arab nations in 1974 that the Palestine Liberation Organization was the legitimate spokesman for the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank. None of this was reflected in the CIA book.

When Mr. Miller asked about it, he was told that the CIA was simply following State Department instructions. Then followed two years of correspondence between Mr. Miller and the State Department's office of the geographer, which draws the lines on the maps.

Finally, the geographer's office agreed that Mr. Miller was right. In the 1983 edition of the Factbook, the office said, the West Bank would figure in a fuzzy gray, with a note that it was militarily occupied by Israel but that Israel's possession is not recognized as permanent by the United States.

Mr. Miller was exultant — until he got the 1983 edition. The map was right, but the text accompanying it was wrong. It still gave the 5,439 square kilometers of the West Bank to Jordan.

This was pointed out by Mr. Miller's Maryland congressman, among other people, but the hu-

mane agents to Moscow, while the Kremlin releases the Sakharovs.

WE SENT HIM INTO INTERNAL EXILE, SEPARATED HIM FROM HIS FAMILY, AND CUT HIM OFF FROM ALL CONTACT.

NOW WE'VE PUT HIM IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL AND ARE SUBJECTING HIM TO MIND-ALTERING DRUGS. WHY??

BECAUSE HE WON'T STOP SPREADING THE SILLY RUMOR THAT THERE'S REPRESSION IN THE USSR.

## ASEAN's Dominoes Are Erect

By Don Oberdorfer

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Nearly a decade after the fall of Saigon, an event that was supposed to endanger and perhaps engulf them, the non-Communist "dominoes" of Southeast Asia are thriving as never before.

As Secretary of State George Shultz learned on his recent tour, Southeast Asia is increasingly prosperous, at ease about its current reality and confident in its future.

"The Pacific is increasingly where the action is," Mr. Shultz said in Honolulu after a tour which included meetings with the foreign ministers of all six countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and visits to three of the countries — Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

In the last 10 years, as Mr. Shultz noted, the ASEAN countries have grown at an average of 7 percent annually after inflation, or about twice the global average. With the notable exception of the Philippines, which is in serious trouble politically and economically, these countries appear to be stable and steady.

The fears of a decade or more ago that the United States would be indifferent to or impotent in Southeast Asia after its defeat in Vietnam turned out to be exaggerated. The Americans did not go all the way home. And worries about China turned out to be unfounded, as Beijing confronted the Soviet Union and Vietnam and made common cause with the capitalist world.

The roles of external powers that have been important in Southeast Asia for centuries have been shifting. The result, at least for the moment, is a combination of three political and economic factors that provide both security and economic stimulus for the ASEAN countries.

• The U.S. fleet, U.S. military bases and the U.S. nuclear umbrella checkmate the forces of the other global superpower, the Soviet Union, which has projected itself into the region through a naval buildup and the use of bases in Vietnam. In addition, the United States provides modern weaponry, international political leadership and export markets of importance to the ASEAN nations.

• Japan has become the foremost trading partner and principal source of investment capital and foreign aid for the ASEAN nations. The current prosperity of Southeast Asia is directly related to the remarkable economic performance of Japan.

• China has provided the military muscle on the ground to block Vietnam from expanding or even consolidating its hold in Cambodia. Moreover, the reversal of Chinese foreign policy has dried up Beijing's support for the local Communist insurrections that previously bedeviled non-Communist Asia. Today only the Philippines has a viable insurgent movement, and that is fueled by the inadequacies of the government more than by outside support.

In recent years, therefore, the two capitalist giants affecting Southeast Asia, the United States and Japan, have proved to be beneficial influences. The Communist giant with the most direct effect on the region, China, turned out to be more of a de facto partner than a threat — although some of the ASEAN countries, as Mr. Shultz discovered in his talks, remain apprehensive about the long-term Chinese role.

Most of the ASEAN countries still suffer from low per capita incomes and extensive poverty that is only beginning to be reduced by economic growth. Modernization and urbanization bring its own woes. The gap between the affluent and the poor is growing in troubling fashion, especially in burgeoning cities.

Leaderships and systems combining authoritarianism with elements of democracy seem to be in place on a stable basis in all the ASEAN countries except the Philippines.

There the long rule of President Ferdinand Marcos seems to be approaching its end amid bitter divisions within influential groups and the society at large, creating conditions for a perilous transition. Neither America nor Vietnam nor any other outside power has much of a role in this at present, although future events in the Philippines will be important for the United States (which has major military bases there) and for Southeast Asia generally.

Even the Philippines has had its economic growth spurt recently, and the steady pace of development in the region has been impressive.

"In the long run it is hard to beat ASEAN," said Seiji Naya, director of the Resources Systems Institute of the East-West Center in Honolulu, who used to be chief economist for the Asian Development Bank. Referring to their free-market orientation, emphasis on trade, outward-looking view and positive attitude toward foreign investment, Mr. Naya said: "These are 'A' students for the United States and Japan."

The Washington Post

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Swap for Sakharov

In response to the report "U.S. Releases Sakharov" (July 2).

The report states that four Nobel Prize winners from the Soviet Union wrote a letter to President Reagan saying that the days of Leonard Peltier, the American Indian activist, are numbered and urging Mr. Reagan to "show the humaneness that you want to see in others."

Since the interest of the Soviet Nobel Prize winners is a diversion in response to international protests against the treatment of the Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, I suggest that the Soviet authorities accept an exchange. Let the American government do something to show the humaneness that you want to see in others."

United Press International

### Supply-Side at Work

Regarding the editorial "After Election Year Booms" (July 25):

This Washington Post editorial states: "It was the collapse of the original Reagan supply-side program that resulted in the unintended and gigantic federal deficits that are currently driving the upswing in consumer spending." Of course, it would

never occur to our liberal economists, handicapped as they are by their binders of Keynesian dogma, that President Reagan's supply-side programs are fast beginning to operate as was intended.

As economic activity continues to grow, confounding and puzzling the doom-prediction liberals, increased tax revenues will necessarily be generated, and the deficits diminished — unless we suffer the misfortune of Walter Mondale's election in November. Mr. Mondale's monster coalition of "increase social program" groups would form a long line with both hands out, demanding payment for their votes. There is no deficit reduction in that direction.

RICHARD G. HARVEY Jr.  
Racine, Wisconsin

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen  
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher  
PHILIP M. FOISIE, Executive Editor  
WALTER K. McCABE, Deputy Editor  
ROBERT K. ABT, Associate Editor  
SAMUEL ABT, Associate Editor  
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor  
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92292 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1285. Telex: 61278 (Paris). Cable: Herald Paris  
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-385418. Telex: 61170. 83-84  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Macmillan, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-385418. Telex: 61278 (Paris). Cable: Herald Paris  
U.S. subscription \$30 a year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

لما من الممكن



## SPORTS

## VANTAGE POINT / Thomas Boswell

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It's a manager's job to inspire in the present. It's a general manager's job to plan for the future.

That's why Alnobelli and Hank Peters of the Baltimore Orioles sound so different when they talk about the same touchy subject: What's left of 1984.

Like a captain who's the last man on the deck of a foundering ship, a manager must keep a weather eye out for miracles even while he's sinking. It would be fairly embarrassing for your team to win the pennant without you.

That's why Alnobelli, usually the mild-mannered sort, was bellowing in the dugout last Saturday after a lazy fly ball hit by one of the Cleveland Indians came within a comely home in the Memorial Stadium grass instead of an Oriole glove.

It's kind of tough not to remember last year... Human nature sets in at some point and you catch yourself saying, "Wait till next year." I've gotta make sure that everybody knows that, hell, no, we're not pointing to next year," said Alnobelli, whose team is 14½ games behind the Detroit Tigers and, with two months to play, is twice as close to fifth place as it is to first.

After Saturday's missed fly ball, "I blasted 'em pretty good. I wanted them in know I still care about this year. If we start stringing 'em, something can still happen."

"Look, when you start winning, there's a drive you get into that's like nothing else. You get into it really good and just go from one game to the next and it carries everybody along with it."

Alnobelli was remembering how the same team that is staggering at 57-48 (after Tuesday's 7-6 loss to Texas) managed to finish the '83 season with a 43-17 sprint, including post-sea-

A manager, especially an Oriole manager, can be forgiven for daydreaming about playing .700 ball for the last couple of months of a season. Realists are rare in dugouts; the loss of a sense of fairytale fantasy is an occupational hazard in a sport in which streaks are endemic. Fellow

pitcher Scott McGregor — who says "you get spoiled by the way you've been and then it gets tough" — are a meager minority.

The place for clear sight is on the mezzanine level, and few in baseball are as dispassionate by nature as Peters. He knows the first rule of a baseball executive is to judge slowly.

"I still think overall we have the best pitching in the major leagues," Peters said last weekend. "Nobody can equal our starting five. And I think we have the best one-two punch in the middle of the lineup of any team."

"You start from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added: "We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 55 runs batted in because there have been few colleagues on base for him to drive home.

At least Ripken has been on base for Murray, but who drives in Murray? Murray leads the league in on-base percentage (.413), but has scored only a pathetic 37 runs when he didn't drive himself in with a home run.

The situation with the Nos. 5 and 6 spots is serious.

Ken Singleton, batting .217, appears to have taken his class act as far as he can. "It's down to month-by-month now," says Singleton of his career. "Any month I can hit .300, I'll stay in the lineup one more month. That's O.K. I like to stay from that. And you realize that we have had many below-average years..."

Having painted the bright side, Peters added:

"We're going to have to sit down and do a lot of evaluating. We can't go into a new season with a group of hitters who have performed like the housecleaning in the outfield. Gary Roenick and Mike Young, 230 hitters this year, still are part of the picture, but John Lowenstein, at 37, may take on a lesser role."

Everywhere you look, families name of the 1977-84 Oriole era suddenly find themselves threatened. Neither Rich Dauer nor Len Sakata has been adequate at second base, and Peters said, "We think Victor Rodriguez is ready to play a role at second base next year."

For many an Oriole, these final two months may be a vital race — one to remain part of the team. If there's going to be any race for the entire team, then it's going to have to start materializing soon.

"The Tigers have 12 games in eight days," Peters said Tuesday. "Those games, and how their pitching staff comes out of it, will be interesting."

"We started the year 5-13 and they started 17-1. That's 12 games difference in the standings right there. I still think they have their S-13 in them. Our problem is that we haven't come close to getting into one of our 20-3 type grooves."

Ford missed the first half of the year and Jim Dwyer will miss the second.

"Last year, every time I looked up there were people on first and third with no outs. This year, I can't remember the last time that happened," said Cal Ripken. He is hitting .315 and leading the American League in total bases, but has only 5

## SPORTS

## U.S. Men Gymnasts Upset China for Title

By Lawrie Mifflin

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The U.S. men's gymnastics team, alternately cautious and daring, won the team gold medal Tuesday night, upsetting the reigning world champions from China. Japan finished third.

"This is certainly comparable to the U.S. hockey team winning the gold medal in 1980," said Abe Grossfeld, the team's head coach, as a near-capacity crowd of 3,356 at Pauley Pavilion waved American flags and chanted "U.S.A.! U.S.A.!" behind him.

"It's the best feeling I ever had in my life," said Mitch Gaylord, who successfully completed his risky and dangerous stunt on the horizontal bar that is known as the "Gaylord II."

It received a score of 9.95 and helped preserve the U.S. victory over the Chinese by the score of 591.40 to 590.80.

"And it's great for our sport," he added. "It's a whole new era for gymnastics."

It was the first team medal in gymnastics for the United States since it won a silver in the five-team men's competition of 1932.

The Americans took a 1.05 point lead into the evening's competition, accumulated in the compulsory exercises on Sunday. That lead had been whittled to .60 of a point by the time the teams faced their final exercise — the horizontal bar for the hosts and floor exercise for the Chinese.

The Chinese were in the rotation

just ahead of the U.S. team, and had scored two 10's on the rings, using relatively simple dismounts.

Each American did take out certain more difficult moves from his rings and high bar routine, but when the time came to take risks, in the last event and with the gold on the line, they were game.

"Jim Hartung came up to me and said, 'This is the Olympic Games — let's go for it,'" said Vidmar.

"And so Scott Johnson did his double-double, and Tim Daggett did his triple back, and I did my double-double and landed on my feet."

Daggett hit his triple back somersault perfectly, and got a perfect 10 as his reward. Vidmar hit his double-double — a double somersault with two twists — and got a 9.95.

But those two were the last Americans to perform, and before they jumped onto the bar, the situation had become quite uncertain.

Although Johnson decided, like his teammates, to keep his tough dismount in his routine, he missed it — and his off-balance landing cost him badly; he got a 9.50.

The lowest score of the six team members is always discarded. But that put a lot of pressure on Gaylord. He could not afford to get a low mark too, and he and the coach wondered if he should risk trying the Gaylord II.

It is a supremely difficult maneuver, in midair above the bar, in which he does a one-and-a-half somersault with a half-twist before recatching the bar. Often, he misses the bar.

"And we already had one miss from Scott's performance," said Bart Conner, who had scored a 10 on the parallel bars in the previous rotation, "so Mitch was really up against the wall."

Gaylord didn't miss. Above the bar, the crowd collectively caught his breath, he caught the bar, and the crowd gasped and then cheered.

The score: a 9.95.

"He's been trying that move for the last six months with the intention of using it in the Olympic Games — he's not going to do it now," said Gaylord's older brother, Chuck, who is also his coach.

The score: a 9.95.

"It's like a dream come true," said Conner, the 26-year-old who has been on the U.S. gymnastics scene for a decade and remembers the days when Americans were always at the bottom of the international heap.

"I could've been up in the stands

"It was a case of Mitch's style of gymnastics. He's never settled for a 9.9, he's always gone for the 10."

Even his teammates were impressed.

"I told Mitch, 'You did the trick and you did it when it had to be done,'" said Conner. "That's tough. My hat's off to him."

Gaylord had given the U.S. team a boost early in the evening, too. On the second rotation, while the Americans were having some problems on the pommel horse, the Chinese were wowing the judges on the rings.

Both their stars, Li Ning and Tong Fei, scored 10's, the first such marks of the evening.

But the Americans were on the rings next, where Gaylord earned a 10, too. "We felt like we showed our best there and can be as perfect as they can," said Vidmar.

There will always be a question about how well the Americans would have done if the Soviet Union team had been here. The Soviets won the gold medal in 1980 in Moscow, although they were upset by 0.10 of a point by the Chinese at the world championships in Budapest last October.

"The Chinese beat the Soviets and we beat the Chinese," said Conner, the 26-year-old who has been on the U.S. gymnastics scene for a decade and remembers the days when Americans were always at the bottom of the international heap.

"I suddenly got very, very light-headed and almost passed out," he said.

"I think it was from all the shouting and yelling we were doing. I got real dizzy, but then I figured, 'So what if I pass out? I've still got this medal around my neck.'"

watching, after having been part of all the momentum that built up over the years," he said. "And I'm so glad I'm here, and I'm performing, when we finally reached our goal."

Not only is he here, he's in fourth place in the individual all-around standings.

Each man's scores from the team competition, compulsories and options, are averaged to obtain a preliminary score. Compulsories are a set of identical routines with certain required elements, performed by all competitors. Options are routines devised by each contestant and varying in difficulty and style.

The top 36 athletes advance to the all-around finals on Thursday, where they will do another round of optional exercises to determine the individual all-around medalists.

Vidmar has the lead in preliminary scores, with 59.275 points to the 59.225 of Li. Tong is third with 59.20 and Conner has 59.15 points.

For Vidmar, the excitement was so much that, as he walked away from the victory stand after getting his medal and hearing his national anthem, he almost fainted.

"I suddenly got very, very light-headed and almost passed out," he said.

"I think it was from all the shouting and yelling we were doing. I got real dizzy, but then I figured, 'So what if I pass out? I've still got this medal around my neck.'"

United Press International  
Mitch Gaylord, dismounting from his 10 on the rings in Tuesday's team gymnastics final.

## Americans Sweep to Five Gold Medals in Swimming

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The U.S. male gymnasts' victory Tuesday night capped a day that saw U.S. swimmers sweep five events.

Despite the Soviet-bloc boycott of these Games, the three-day U.S. medal total in swimming is impressive: 10 golds, five silvers, five world records and one Olympic record.

"It's a fast pool, no question about it," said U.S. Coach Don Gamblin. "But I think if you put 16,000 screaming people around any pool, swimmers will respond with faster times."

Overall the United States had 16 golds, seven silvers and a bronze — a total of 24. Other countries have won a total of 11 golds, 17 silvers and 24 bronze, with China in second place and West Germany third.

In 1968, U.S. swimmers won an Olympic-record 19 gold medals. There are 15 swimming events remaining in the 1984 Games.

On Tuesday, Royce Gaines, who had been one of America's best swimmers for years but had seriously considered retiring a year ago, set an Olympic 100-meter freestyle record of 49.80. The old mark, 49.99, was established by American Jim Montgomery in 1976.

"I didn't know where I was until the last 25 meters," said Gaines. "Then I said to myself, 'I have 25 more meters for the rest of my life and I'll never have to do this again.'"

Gaines had some anxious moments shortly after the race, when he was accused of starting too quickly.

"That was not a fair start," charged Australian Mark Stockwell, who finished second, .44 of a second behind Gaines. "I didn't know what to expect. I thought the starter would call everyone back. Do they think they can change the rules here in America in order to win or what? I'm trying to be a good sport about this, but I really am disgusted."

The Australian Swimming Federation filed a protest, but it was denied.

Rick Carey, considered one of the best swimmers in the world, had set an Olympic record in the 200 backstroke earlier Tuesday with a qualifying time of 1:38.99. Although he won the gold, he was disappointed with his final time of 2:00.3.

In the women's 400 freestyle, Tiffany Cohen's 4:07.10 set a U.S. record (Kim Lineham's mark of 4:08.76 had stood since 1979); Australian Tracey Wickham's 1978 world standard of 4:06.28 is still intact. Teresa Andrews won the 100-meter women's backstroke; she was clocked in 1:02.55 and U.S. teammate Betsy Mitchell finished

second (1:02.63) against the favored Romanians.

"This is like a dream come true," said Cohen. "I've been working all my life to go to the Olympics, and that was a dream come true. But this — this is just incredible. I'm very happy."

Still, the U.S. women knew their performances are somewhat diminished by the absence of the powerful East German team.

The women's 4-by-100 freestyle relay team of Nancy Hogshead, Carrie Steinseifer, Jenny Johnson and Dara Torres came home first in an unexpectedly tough battle with the Netherlands. The U.S. quartet swam the fastest time in the world this year — 3:43.43 — and needed to beat the Dutch squad by less than a second. Hogshead and Steinseifer had tied for the gold in the 100-meter freestyle on Sunday.

Although upset in gymnastics, China made its presence felt in other events Tuesday, winning its third straight gold in weightlifting when Chen Weiqiang took the 132-pound class with a total lift of 6224 pounds. China also won a shooting gold, its second of the Games, as Li

Yiwei took the running game target.

In trap shooting, Luciano Giovannetti won Italy's first gold medal in a three-man shootout. American Pat Spurigin won the air rifle title on a U.S.-record score of 393 out of 400.

Elsewhere Tuesday, the U.S.

boxing team increased its record to 6-0, as Frank Tate won his 156-pound bout over Sweden's Lofti Ayed and Steve McCrory advanced when his opponent did not make the 112-pound weight limit. Tate scored a unanimous decision, although the bout appeared fairly close and the crowd booted

The U.S. men and women's basketball teams easily won their second games, the men crushing Canada, 89-68, while the women defeated Australia, 81-47. "This is the best team I've ever seen," Canadian Coach Jack Donohue said of the winners.

(AP, W/P)

United Press International  
Rick Carey, hitting the water to start his winning effort in Tuesday's 200-meter backstroke.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Transition

## Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## FIRST BASE

Cleveland 100 880 882—2 5 3

Detroit 100 880 880—2 5 1

Smith, Easterly 121 and Bonds; Beringer, B. and

Bart 17 and Parrish, W.—Serengeti, 5.7.—

Smith, 4-2. HR—Detroit, Jones 16.

1 Second

200 880 880—4 11 0

Detroit 100 880 880—19 1

Hector, Weddel 181 and Wilfors; Rozner,

Lopez, 3 and Parrish, W.—Heaton, 8.18; O'Brien,

Reardon, 4-1; Ritter, 11; Bell, 10; Johnson,

Beaten, 160 880 880—4 13 9

Chicago 100 880 880—4 13 3

Clemens and Gedman; Dalton, Sphler 14;

Gordon 15; Reardon, 18; Anderson 9 and 18;

Hawkins, 19; Ritter, 10; Johnson, 18; and 19;

Komesi, C. 120 880 880—3 7 1

Toronto 171 880 880—12 1

Alvarez, 4-4, L.—Hawkins, 17; Johnson, 18;

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

L.—Sorenson, 3-11; Hays, 10; Collier, 20;

Denton, 116; Downing 123; Oakland, Morgan 16;

Health 123 and Sorenson, 11; Ritter, 12-1.

Montreal 100 880 880—14 0

California 211 880 880—12 1

Denton, 120 880 880—12 1

Beaton, 141; Ladd, 10; and Sorenson, 17;

Fenton, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 120 880 880—19 0

Reaney, 17; and Heaton, W.—Ritter, 19-8.

Pittsburgh 12

## SCIENCE

## Scientists Studying Ways to Cut Risks as Deaths, Damage Rise in Natural Disasters

By Erik Eckholm

New York Times Service

THE death toll caused by the world's natural disasters — floods, droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions — is on the rise.

A new report, analyzing data from the U.S. government and the International Red Cross, found that in the 1970s the average number of natural disasters recorded per year was 75, a 50 percent increase over the previous decade. But, comparing the same two decades, the estimated deaths caused by these events climbed fivefold, to 114,000 per year. During the average year of the 1970s, disasters caused disruptions in the lives of an estimated 44 million people.

Many relief officials are beginning to feel that emergency assistance today is "like trying to bandage a wound that is constantly growing," as expressed by Anders Wikman, secretary general of the Swedish Red Cross, which sponsored the study.

The increase in casualties, occurring in Africa, Asia and Latin America, is attributed to three main factors: Deforestation, erosion and other ecological stresses are reducing the land's resilience to climatic extremes: poverty is forcing more people to live in disaster-prone areas, and the population is growing rapidly.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

## Compagnie Générale de Géophysique

Une des premières sociétés mondiales de géophysique appliquée à la recherche pétrolière souhaite recruter pour sa direction innovation recherche et industrialisation à son siège social à MASSY

## 1 REDACTEUR TECHNIQUE

de langue anglaise

- ayant une bonne connaissance du français courant (lu, écrit, parlé)
- une expérience préalable de rédaction technique dans un domaine géophysique ou proche serait utile mais non indispensable
- notions suffisantes de dactylographie pour utiliser efficacement (après formation) une machine à traitement de textes.

Envoyer CV et présentations à CGG  
1, rue Léon Migaux 91301 MASSY.

## RECORDS/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

We are an international financial institution seeking candidates with broad records management and records automation experience as well as general administrative skills to execute operational responsibilities for:

- Record Management
- Telecommunications
- Documents Production
- Distribution Services

The successful candidate will possess:

- Minimum five years experience at increased level of responsibilities
- Experience with electronic applications for record/office automation
- Management and supervisory skills
- Fluency in English and good working knowledge of French, Spanish or Italian.

Please send your application to:

The International Fund for Agricultural Development  
Personnel Division  
Via del Serafico 107.  
00142 Rome, Italy.

Closing date for receiving applications is September 15, 1984.

American company, distributor of data communication equipment and computer terminals, seeks a

## SALES MANAGER

for its subsidiary in Cologne, Germany.

Ideal candidate would be electronics graduate with previous managing responsibility and solid experience in sales for data processing products.

Candidate must be German citizen, fluent in English and prepared to lead small team during initial period.

Successful achievement as sales manager could lead eventually to promotion as general manager.

Interviews will be conducted in Cologne first week Sept.

Send resume and salary requirements to:

Box D 2104, International Herald Tribune,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.INTERNATIONAL SALES  
MANAGING EXECUTIVE  
DUBLIN BASED

We invite applications for a key position in our company from persons experienced in dairy, food and/or feedstocks trading.

Applicants should be high achieving salespersons with established contacts in the above areas and have a recognised capacity for market development internationally.

A top remuneration package will be provided for a candidate of suitable calibre.

Applications from all E.E.C. countries would be welcome.

Please indicate any companies to which your application should not be forwarded.

Candidates should send full C.V. to:

The Managing Director, M.D. Executive Services Ltd.,  
6 Leopardstown Office Park, Foxrock, Dublin 18.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

## BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

6 years reader French Executive includes experience in banking, insurance, industrial and financial services with multinational electronic, pharmaceutical and investment industries in Europe, S. America, Pacific for East, Canada and U.S. Also experience in key areas of the design and development of automated financial systems. Seeks appropriate position. Relocation Travel OK.

Tel. France 3201 92 86 (or write

Box D 2103, Herald Tribune,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

While acknowledging that improved reporting may account for some of the rise, the authors of the Swedish report argue that the trends revealed are "so marked that they may be considered as strong, fairly reliable indications." Ecologists and geographers who have studied the issue agree that disaster casualties are climbing, as are numbers of economically marginal people and the stripping of forests in developing countries. They add that preventive measures that could reduce the impact of disasters are not receiving adequate priority.

The rise in death and destruction from disasters appears to be continuing. Numerous floods and droughts, especially in Latin America, made 1983 "a banner year for disasters," in the words of one development official. Drought-related famines are unusually widespread in Africa this year.

The problem is that nature has become more merciful, according to seismologists and climate experts, but that the number of vulnerable people has increased. Earthquakes and unusual weather are not labeled disasters unless people and property are adversely affected.

Throughout the Third World, as prime farmland becomes scarce, more rural families are forced to scratch a living in drought-prone areas, in flood plains and on steep

hillsides where the risk of landslides is high. Substandard housing is built for the increasing numbers of urban poor on the only plots available — on the sides of ravines, along known geological fault lines and in low-lying areas that frequently flood. Heavy storms, meager rainfall or modest earth tremors can thus cause far more damage.

At the same time, ecologists argue, the degradation of pastures and soils has led to increases in the frequency of floods and drought-like conditions. The deforestation of hillsides, mainly a result of the spread of farming, lets rainwater rush off slopes rather than being absorbed for later percolation. The result is an increase in flash floods in the rainy season and water shortages in later months as springs and streams dry up.

In many semiarid zones, a reduction of plant cover and organic matter in the soil because of overcropping, overgrazing and tree-cutting has meant a decline in the effective use of rainfall. The result is drier soils and an intensified catastrophe when a serious drop in rainfall does occur, as it has repeatedly in parts of Africa in the last 15 years.

Some climatologists speculate that the widespread desertification of the landscape in sub-Saharan Africa by humans and livestock is in turn making the climate drier, through either the effects of increased surface reflection of solar radiation or of increased dust in the air. But many regard this as unlikely.

It was in 1895 that the Russian Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky, a early proponent of space travel, proposed building a tower on the Equator that would reach beyond geostationary altitude. At the geostationary height, 22,300 miles above the earth, the motion of an object in a west-to-east orbit keeps pace with the earth's rotation. It therefore remains stationary relative to features on the earth beneath it.

While gravity would pull on that part of a tower's structure below that elevation, the stress could be compensated by centrifugal force of the earth's rotation, Tsiolkovsky reasoned, if the tower were extended beyond geostationary height.

"The point is," he wrote of such a tower, "that the top part aspires to fly due to the centrifugal force, while the lower part pulls in the opposite direction."

In the 1960s there were several

proposals in which the structure, instead of being built up from the earth, would be suspended from orbiting objects whose combined center of gravity was at geostationary altitude. Y. N. Artsutanov in the Soviet Union, who suggested such an anchor in space, envisioned it supporting a "funicular" or system of cable cars that would carry payloads into the cosmos.

Six years later John D. Isaacs of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and three colleagues, apparently unaware of the Russian proposals, published in the journal Science a similar scheme they called the "Skyhook." Once cargo passed the geosynchronous level, they pointed out, the energy of the earth's rotation would throw it off into space. This energy, they added, might even be used to lift the load from the earth's surface.

"Very large masses could be slung into space," they said. A Skyhook could also be used to support a laboratory at the geosynchronous level, deliver supplies to spacecraft, collect energy or material from space or support very tall structures on Earth.

The proposal was published despite doubt by the journal referees as to its practicality. A seemingly insurmountable problem was providing a cable thousands of miles long, strong enough to carry the load, yet not so heavy that it would break of its own weight.

Closer to the planned NASA mission was one for a low-level, geostationary communications satellite proposed in 1969 in the journal of the British Interplanetary Society by A. R. Collar and J. W. Flower. The satellite would be kept close enough to the earth for low-power communications by being suspended from a satellite high enough so the combined gravity of both vehicles would be at geostationary level.

The first tests of a tethering scheme were initiated in 1981 by Professor James G. Anderson of

Harvard University. They consisted of lowering an instrument package as much as 12 miles below a balloon at very high altitude, then reeling it back up again to obtain data at many levels of the stratosphere.

The space missions now being planned for a space shuttle to deploy a tethered capsule that, with its own propulsion, will be able to climb higher or descend lower than the shuttle's own orbit. This will enable it to make observations in relatively "hot" regions of the Van Allen radiation belt, above the shuttle orbit, or descend into upper fringes of the atmosphere where, because of drag, the shuttle itself could not long remain.

This Tethered Satellite System is

sponsored by the U.S. and Italian space agencies, which have invited researchers to submit proposals for its first three flights. On the first mission it is planned to project the capsule 12 miles upward with instruments to record the earth's magnetic field as well as high energy particles magnetically trapped in the Van Allen radiation belt.

On the next mission, a year later, it is planned to send the capsule down to make atmospheric observations. The third mission would again be above the shuttle. As currently planned the capsule will be a 1,000-pound (450-kilogram) sphere, five feet (1.5 meters) in diameter, equipped with gas jets to control its deployment out to 60 miles from the shuttle.

The tether is a Kevlar cable one-sixteenth of an inch thick that weighs only 3.56 pounds per mile and has a breaking strength of 650 pounds. Instruments can be attached to the capsule on long arms. On each flight it will be left deployed for about 16 hours before being reeled in.

The project was devised by two Italians associated with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mario D. Grossi and the late Giuseppe Colombo.

The first tests of a tethering

scheme were initiated in 1981 by

Professor James G. Anderson of

Harvard University. They consisted of lowering an instrument package as much as 12 miles below a balloon at very high altitude, then reeling it back up again to obtain data at many levels of the stratosphere.

The space missions now being

planned for a space shuttle to

deploy a tethered capsule that,

with its own propulsion, will be able to

climb higher or descend lower than

the shuttle's own orbit. This will

enable it to make observations in

relatively "hot" regions of the Van

Allen radiation belt, above the

shuttle orbit, or descend into upper

fringes of the atmosphere where,

because of drag, the shuttle itself

could not long remain.

This Tethered Satellite System is

sponsored by the U.S. and Italian

space agencies, which have invited

researchers to submit proposals for

its first three flights. On the

first mission it is planned to

project the capsule 12 miles up-

ward with instruments to record

the earth's magnetic field as well

as high energy particles magneti-

cally trapped in the Van Allen

radiation belt.

On the next mission, a year later,

it is planned to send the capsule

down to make atmospheric obser-

vations. The third mission would

again be above the shuttle.

On the first mission it is planned to

project the capsule 12 miles up-

ward with instruments to record

the earth's magnetic field as well

as high energy particles magneti-

cally trapped in the Van Allen

radiation belt.

On the next mission, a year later,

it is planned to send the capsule

down to make atmospheric obser-

vations. The third mission would

again be above the shuttle.

On the first mission it is planned to

project the capsule 12 miles up-

ward with instruments to record

the earth's magnetic field as well

as high energy particles magneti-

cally trapped in the Van Allen

radiation belt.

On the next mission, a year later,

it is planned to send the capsule

down to make atmospheric obser-

vations. The third mission would

again be above the shuttle.

On the first mission it is planned to

project the capsule 12 miles up-

ward with instruments to record

the earth's magnetic field as well

as high energy particles magneti-

cally trapped in the Van Allen

radiation belt.

On the next mission, a year later,

it is planned to send the capsule

down to make atmospheric obser-

vations. The third mission would

again be above the shuttle.

On the first mission it is planned to

## WALL STREET WATCH

## Interest-Rate Fall Is Called Key to Rise in Stock Prices

By EDWARD ROHREICH

International Herald Tribune

**M**ENTION interest rates in polite conversation and eyes glaze, jaws slacken, feet shuffle and otherwise intelligent people change the subject. For most folks, they are just not very interesting. Unfortunately, the stock market is intrigued by interest rates, if not obsessed by them.

The reason is simple: High rates mean investors can obtain a fat return in safe, secure savings accounts, money-market funds or Treasury bills, without risking their hard-earned cash in the stock market.

There is also the fact that high interest rates mean companies must pay more in borrowing funds to finance expansion, thus cutting into profits and making their stock less attractive to investors.

Interest rates are probably still the "key issue" on Wall Street, says Value Line, the investment advisory service, though it notes "much of the recent damage to stock prices seems to have come from trends in earnings rather than interest rates."

Adds Abby Joseph Cohen, investment policy analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert: "There's a very clear relationship between the stock market and interest rates, and this has been particularly clear in 1984."

So, the consensus is that interest rates must come down before stock prices can go up. As Armin G. Grunow, head of the investment research and advisory department at Dresdner Bank Frankfurt, says flatly: "No reduction in interest rates, no rise in stock prices."

But predicting the direction and level of rates has been an endeavor hazardous to the job security of economists, though a "seldom right but never in doubt" approach still dominates forecasts.

"Put 20 experts in a room and you'll get 20 to 25 views on what makes interest rates go up or down," commented Ronald Glantz, executive vice president at Paine Webber.

Most economists had expected interest rates to decline in 1984 as the economy slowed. However, as business activity continued to soar, rates were pulled upward as demand for credit burgeoned in the expansion and raised the cost of money. Long-term rates, though, have softened since May, as the economy has shown tentative signs of cooling.

**S**INCE the economic recovery began about 19 months ago, interest rates have risen by about 33 percent. Historically, during comparable periods, they rose less than half that. The fact that rates go up during business expansions and down when the economy falters, is the general guideline so-called interest sensitive companies follow.

"That is the general trendline," said Charles Knapp, head of Financial Corp. of America, holding company for the country's largest savings and loan association, which is an industry whose fortunes are about the most influenced by interest rates. "But it's not a straight line. The trend is jagged on the way up and the way down."

Predicting interest rates in the short run is so chancy, said John Dan, Financial Corp.'s chief financial officer, that he expressed sympathy for investors who must try and pick their "own scenario" of where rates are headed.

The S&P's approach, he said, is devising strategies and hedges for all three possibilities in the short run: high, low or stable interest rates.

Mr. Dan also spoke of the "new dimension" recent developments such as adjustable-rate mortgages have provided the industry. These have also made the subject of interest rates increasingly more personal and poignant for individuals. Since 1981 some two million adjustable-rate mortgages, or those which fluctuate with interest rates, have been issued to U.S. homeowners and now constitute 60 percent of all home mortgages issued.

Paine Webber's Mr. Glantz, who has made a detailed study of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Aug. 1, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2 P.M. EDT.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	4 mo.	1 year
Amsterdam	2.7275	4.287	6.046	7.11	8.67
Brussels (1)	38.19	72.225	28.215	3.945	2.385
Frankfurt	2.0755	3.791	2.125	1.297	1.492
London (1)	1.3033	1.7951	1.2215	1.029	1.184
Milan	1.20730	2.21175	1.1275	1.045	1.125
New York (1)	1.268	2.918	0.931	1.285	1.285
Paris	9.9445	11.42	10.85	4.9925	27.15
Tokyo	24.90	31.97	8.51	27.57	13.78
Zurich	1.7644	2.502	0.8744	1.37445	2.515
1 ECU	1.0105	1.07719	0.9434	1.0001	1.0001
1 SDR	1.0105	1.07719	0.9434	1.0001	1.0001

A Shilling = 1.229 Irish £

1 Commercial Franc (1) Amounts needed to buy one pound (1) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1)

Units of 100 1/2 Units of 1,000 1/2 Units of 10,000

M.G. - not quoted; N.A. - not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 1

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	4 mo.	1 year
1 mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
2 mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3 mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
4 mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1 year	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

Rates available to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

\* Sterling = 1.229 Irish £

1 Commercial Franc (1) Amounts needed to buy one pound (1) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1)

Units of 100 1/2 Units of 1,000 1/2 Units of 10,000

M.G. - not quoted; N.A. - not available.



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Champion-St. Regis Link Sets Stage For More Mergers, Analysts Say

By Daniel F. Cuff  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Champion International Corp.'s proposal to acquire St. Regis Corp. would create the largest forest-products company in the United States, and, analysts say, set the stage for an expected flurry of mergers and acquisitions in the industry.

Nevertheless, Champion's move brought mixed reactions Tuesday from Wall Street.

Some analysts saw it as aggressive and gutsy, putting Champion's chips strongly in the paper industry and lessening its reliance on the cyclical building-products industry.

Others questioned the transaction's financial structure, noting its debt load for Champion and saying that it would dilute the value of Champion's stock. Business benefits from the combination might not materialize for a few years, they said.

St. Regis reached the merger accord with Champion Tuesday in an attempt to ward off an unfriendly bid from Rupert Murdoch, the publisher, for a 50.1-percent interest in St. Regis.

One suggested reason for Champion's move was that taking St. Regis would make Champion less vulnerable to takeover moves by investors from outside the industry, but for big companies with relatively depressed stock prices.

## Porsche, Citing Metal Strike, Delays Output of '85 Models

By Warren Gertler  
International Herald Tribune

**STUTTGART** — Porsche AG, the West German automaker, said Wednesday that it is postponing production of its 1985 models by two months because of the seven-week metalworkers' strike.

Production of the 1985 versions of the 924, 944, 911 and 928 models, which normally would have begun Tuesday, is now scheduled to start on Oct. 1. The postponement will give the company time to make changes in the assembly lines, according to Manfred Janke, a Porsche spokesman.

Mr. Janke said that production of the 1984 models, now at the full capacity of 230 cars per day, will continue until the end of August. The usual three-week summer vacation in July has been shortened by half a week and began on Wednesday.

## Fall in Rates Key to Stocks

(Continued from Page 9) The impact of interest rates on the stock market, notes pessimistically that rates normally do not peak until well after the economy enters a recession. He said the stock market, also in anticipation of five of the last six bull markets, has not bottomed until interest rates peaked.

So even if the economy has now begun to recede, something Mr. Glantz questions, interest rates are likely headed up, probably sharply. He pointed out that when the economy peaked in January of 1980, two months later rates were 2 percentage points higher. Following the business peak in July of 1981, he said, they jumped a point.

Therefore, given the 10-month lead time it usually takes after the index of leading economic indicators began to fall before a recession hits, he declared: "Even if June was the beginning of a decline in the economy, it would take a year before there is any chance of a bull market starting."

An entity formed by  
**Regent International Hotels Limited**  
**Criswell Development Company**  
**Waverley Associates Inc.**

has acquired  
the Stock of Corporations owning

## The Dorchester London, England

the undersigned  
advised the acquiring group and assisted them  
in arranging financing  
for the purchase

**Merrill Lynch Capital Markets**

July 1984

## British Airways Cuts Its Standby New York Fare

United Press International

British Airways has cut the standby fare on flights from London to New York by nearly 20 percent to \$139 (\$180) for a one-way ticket, intensifying price competition on the lucrative transatlantic route.

The reduction was part of a package of standby reductions to nine U.S. destinations, including Los Angeles, Washington D.C., Chicago and Miami.

The move follows an announcement Monday by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines that they would offer off-season, New York-London fares lower than fares announced two weeks ago by BA. The British carrier said July 18 it would offer a round trip fare of \$378 Monday to Thursday and \$428 Friday to Sunday.

Despite the huge size of the proposed merger, the analysis predicted that antitrust problems could be worked out.

"I don't really see any overlap," Mr. Bowen Smith said. "The only problem is one of sheer size. It will now be the biggest company in the industry."

In 1983 sales, Georgia-Pacific topped the list with \$6.5 billion. Had Champion and St. Regis been combined last year, sales would have been more than \$7 billion.

The combined company will end up with six million acres (2.4 million hectares) of timberland, the No. 2 holding next to International Paper.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Becton, Dickinson & Co.** said it had agreed to acquire about 10 percent of Applied Biosystems Inc. common stock for \$26 a share, in a transaction calculated at \$5.3 million.

The company said it would also obtain the right to buy up to another 10 percent at prices of up to \$30 a share over the next 12 months.

**Chevron Capital USA Inc.**, a subsidiary of Chevron Corp., filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of up to \$2 billion in debt securities, the value of which will be determined by market conditions at the time of sale. The company said payment of principal and any premium and interest on the debt securities would be guaranteed by Chevron Corp.

**Colt Industries Inc.** said it acquired Engler Instrument, a division of Sangamo Weston Inc., a subsidiary of Schlumberger Ltd.

For undisclosed terms, Engler, which is in Jersey City, New Jersey, makes automotive instruments and

had sales in 1983 of about \$10 million.

**Coopervision Inc.** said its board raised the quarterly dividend to 10 cents a share from seven cents, payable Aug. 20 to holders of record on Aug. 13. The company had briefly suspended dividends while Nestle SA had tendered for its shares. The Nestle offer was terminated last Friday.

**General Motors Corp.** announced plans to build a \$12-million parts-distribution center in Edmonton, Alberta.

**Hewlett-Packard Corp.** expects this year's sales to rise 25 percent to \$6 billion from \$4.71 billion in 1983. The company's president and chief executive officer, John A. Young, said it had set an objective of reducing its field failure rates to one-tenth of the 1979 level over the course of the current decade.

**Hudbay Oil (Malacca Strait) Ltd.** made an encouraging oil discovery on Padang Island, Indonesia, British Petroleum Co. PLC and London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC

Union Pacific Corp. said its board has authorized the repurchase of up to 5 million common shares from time to time. It said the stock will be held in its treasury and used for general corporate purposes. The company now has about 15 million shares outstanding.

**United Pacific Corp.** said its board has authorized the repurchase of up to 5 million common shares from time to time. It said the stock will be held in its treasury and used for general corporate purposes. The company now has about 15 million shares outstanding.

**Optoelectronics: Japan's Challenge**

(Continued from Page 9) came here to look at Japanese technology for possible military use and focused on optoelectronics.

"It's a well-known fact that the Japanese industry is very capable in this area," said a member of the mission. "The Japanese have captured a large part of the world market in commercial high-technology electro-optics."

The worldwide market for optical-fiber communications equipment is expected to grow from \$756 million in 1984 to more than \$3 billion by 1989, according to Kessler Marketing Intelligence in Newport, Rhode Island.

The Japanese companies have won major contracts around the world and in the United States. Fujitsu Ltd., for instance, is supplying components to MCI Corp. and Pacific Bell, a unit of Pacific Telesis Group.

The Japanese also have about 40 percent of the \$1-billion world market for optoelectronic components, compared with 35 percent for U.S. companies, according to Dataquest, a market research concern. The components are the de-

vices that either emit or detect light at either end of the fiber.

Much of the Japanese lead in market share stems from the relatively easy-to-make consumer items, such as low-performance lasers used in compact disk and videodisk players and light-emitting diodes, the tiny devices that were once common in displays of watches and calculators and that are now used in electronic appliances.

The Japanese are also strong in high-performance semiconductor lasers, which emit tiny pulses of light that travel through the optical fibers. Even American Telephone & Telegraph Co., a U.S. leader in optoelectronics, is using Hitachi semiconductor lasers in some of its

systems.

Japan's skill has been developed largely at two government-owned laboratories: the Electro Technical Laboratory in Tsukuba, and NTT Laboratories, the Japanese counterpart of Bell Laboratories in the United States.

NTT labs, together with three cable manufacturers, developed a new way of mass producing optical fibers. The company now has about 15 million shares outstanding.

The previous processes, pioneered by AT&T and Corning Glass Works, involve forming glass rods, known as preforms, which are drawn into thin fibers by melting one end.

To make the preform, glass is deposited, layer by layer, on the inside or outside of a tube that serves as the foundation. But the preform can be only as long as the foundation tube and the size of the preform limits the amount of fiber that can be made at any one time.

The technique developed by the Japanese, called vapor-phase axial deposition, involves depositing glass at the bottom of the preform rather than along the sides.

There is thus no limit to how long the preform can be. It is even possible to make fiber manufacturing a continuous process.

"The method is hard to control, but once you control it you can get a continuously and endlessly long preform that way," said Tsuneo Nakahara, executive managing director of Sumitomo Electric Industries, Japan's largest producer of fiber-optic cables.

It is not clear how much longer the Japanese can maintain their lead in optoelectronics.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

Japan's lead in optoelectronics is likely to continue, but the Japanese are not the only ones who are making progress.

Other countries, such as the United States, are also making progress in optoelectronics, and the Japanese are likely to be overtaken by other countries in the future.

## Bonn Lifts Machinery Exports to U.S.

Warren Gertler  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — The United States could become the biggest market for West German machinery, if recent trends continue.

West German machinery exports to the United States jumped 39 percent in the first quarter of 1984 to 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$625 million) from 1.4 billion DM a year earlier, the Plant and Machinery Association (VDMA) said.

The association attributed the increase to the strong dollar, which makes imports relatively cheap in the United States, and expanding capital investment there.

Despite estimating another strong rise of exports for the second quarter, the association projected that the increase was below the first-quarter level because of the effects of the recent West German metalworkers' strike.

However, if the rise in machinery exports to the United States continues at a similar rate in the second half as in the first half, the United States could become the biggest market for West German machinery, surpassing France, the association said. Total machinery exports to the United States could exceed 8 billion DM, compared with 6.3 DM for the whole of 1983, Mr. Kriegbaum said.

French imports of West German machinery dropped 10 percent in the first quarter from year-earlier levels, an association analyst, Herbert Kriegbaum, said.

Toolmakers, plant builders, chemical companies and automakers are among those sectors benefiting from a 60-percent increase in West German exports to the United

ed States during the first five months of this year, according to the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank. During this period, the dollar has appreciated against the mark more than 8 percent from year-earlier value.

The machine-tool industry hopes U.S. demand will help generate an overall 3-percent growth for the sector for this year, a rise forecast by the association before the out-start of the seven-week long metalworkers' strike. Foreign orders for the sector are up 12 percent for the half year from a year earlier.

Mr. Kriegbaum said that production of machinery in the first five months rose 2.6 percent from the like period last year, but as a result of the strike's impact on June's results, the first-half result could be brought down to 2 percent growth.

Last year, machinery exports staid a real 4 percent, with sales to Latin America dropping by more than 1 billion DM, or some 40 percent.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the West German Chamber of Commerce, cautioned last week in a television interview that the windfall that German exporters are experiencing as a result of the strong dollar and surging U.S. economy is no basis for sound strategic planning among West German companies.

The machine-tool industry hopes U.S. demand will help generate an overall 3-percent growth for the sector for this year, a rise forecast by the association before the out-start of the seven-week long metalworkers' strike. Foreign orders for the sector are up 12 percent for the half year from a year earlier.

Mr. Kriegbaum said that production of machinery in the first five months rose 2.6 percent from the like period last year, but as a result of the strike's impact on June's results, the first-half result could be brought down to 2 percent growth.

Last year, machinery exports staid a real 4 percent, with sales to Latin America dropping by more than 1 billion DM, or some 40 percent.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the West German Chamber of Commerce, cautioned last week in a television interview that the windfall that German exporters are experiencing as a result of the strong dollar and surging U.S. economy is no basis for sound strategic planning among West German companies.

## BANQUE VERNES ET COMMERCIALE DE PARIS

Availing itself of the powers granted by the Extraordinary General Meeting of June 28, 1984, the Board Meeting of July 12, 1984, decided to realize an increase of the Bank's capital of FF 160 million, thus raising it from FF 126,048,000 to FF 286,000,000.

The Board established that the main shareholders had, by way of an advance, already paid on a current account the whole FF 160 million subscription. It has proceeded with the settlement of these current accounts with a view of their authentication in the Auditors.

An Extraordinary General Meeting has been summoned on September 19, 1984, to approve the amortization proposals for the balance carried forward.

This FF 160 million contribution enables BANQUE VERNES ET COMMERCIALE DE PARIS to keep its stockholders equity at the level reached at the end of 1982, and marks a step in the process entered by the shareholders to provide the Bank with capital equity adapted to its volume of business and to ensure the pursuit of its expansion while keeping its

Weekly net asset value

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**

on July 30, 1984: U.S. \$111.61.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

## A Dozen



Baker  
Baker

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant deadlines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hijinks, exciting sports and puzzling crosswords.</









## ART BUCHWALD

## Going for the Real Gold

WASHINGTON — Not every body at the Los Angeles Olympics is there for fun. Seated in the bleachers, making notes and rarely smiling are scouts for almost every advertising agency in the world. Their dream is to find another Bruce Jenner or Mark Spitz to push their products for the next four years.

I asked Morgan Whiteley, who has been scouting every Olympics for the last 20 years, what he looks for in an Olympic star. "I don't care how high he can jump or how fast he can run, he has to have credibility with the public to sell razor blades. Other people may be looking at his legs, but I'm looking at his face. Some athletes never look properly shaved."

"Are you only looking for a gold medal winner who can sell razor blades?"

"No, I've got a list of clients who want to sign up this year's stars. But the competition is rough and amateur athletes are now wise to how much money there is to be made in going for the gold. Every time you approach one on the field he refers you to his agent. Endorsements don't come cheap anymore. I could sign up a four-man relay team eight years ago for what it cost me for one lousy amateur boxer this year."

"I assume that you're only interested in gold medal winners."

## Ferraro Biography Due Out Next Week

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first unofficial, unauthorized Geraldine Ferraro instant paperback biography will be out in the United States next week.

Pinnacle Books is sending out a half-million copies of "Gerry" with 16 pages of photographs. It was written by Rosemary Breslin with People magazine. The writer Joshua Hammer. Breslin is the daughter of New York Daily News columnist Jimmy Breslin.



Buchwald

"That's the ticket. You're not going to get anyone to buy Wheaties from a guy who finished 25th in the marathon."

"Are you scouting the swimmers as well?"

"Of course. Everyone likes swimmers. I've got a bathing suit client who is willing to pay \$100,000 for an American breaststroke champion."

"That shouldn't be a problem." "Is it if she doesn't look good in a bathing suit. Unlike most people who watch swimmers when they're in the water, I have to look at them when they're walking around the pool. Just because you're a champion on breaststroke doesn't mean you have a champion's chest."

"I don't imagine everyone who wins a gold medal is on your shopping list."

"That's true. You can forget scullers, archers and volleyball players. They don't even make good American Express Card commercials. What you're looking for is a star. Nobody cares if an equestrian rider drinks milk or not, or whether a cyclist uses a diuretic. What I really want is a 4-foot 6-inch gymnast who can do a 35-pound portable computer through an airport terminal."

"That would make a great commercial," I said. "Are you in the market for divers?"

"I have a wristwatch client who will take one to prove you can dive from a 60-foot tower into water and not lose a second of time."

"Do you think you can find a gold medal diver to do it?" I asked.

"That won't be the problem. The watch company is still trying to develop a timepiece that won't stop when it hits the water."

"Have you ever signed an athlete and been disappointed?"

"I had a case the other day. I signed up a 350-pound weightlifter to kick the hell out of the luggage we represent to show it could take a beating. Then he took a test and what's what Sakharov has done, figuratively speaking."

"What a blow," I said.

"Fortunately it wasn't a total loss. We also handle a large pharmaceutical company which was looking desperately for someone to endorse their steroids."

## It's Me, Limonov: A Nonfiction Memoir

By John G. H. Oakes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Edward Limonov can't sit still. The thin, 40-year-old writer paces around the room, hands gesturing. It has been suggested he is marginal, and he is reacting.

"I don't know whether I'm marginal," he said. "It is difficult for me to say — that is someone else's view. But anyway, I don't care what they think."

Despite the fact that he is the author of six books of prose and has been translated from his native Russian into Danish, Dutch, German, French, Italian and English, it is easy to think of Limonov as marginal. In the Soviet Union, where he lived until 1974, he was an outcast, at times a petty thief and a poet. But not a dissident: "I hate that term. It's a generalization."

In the United States, he was down and out both in morale and finances, and his experiences there provided the nightmare vision of New York City in "It's Me, Eddie: A Fictional Memoir." Widely praised both in the United States and in Europe, the book falls within the new literary movement of "Dirty Realism" with its portrait of "little Eddie" making love to him on the street and scrabbling to find the money to pay for a bottle of vodka.

In the tight-knit world of Russian emigres, Limonov is regarded with suspicion, precisely because he was never politically active in his homeland; the French press has labeled him the "dissidents' dissident." Limonov argues that Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist exiled in Siberia, has "isolated himself. In the beginning, Sakharov was absolutely right — for example, when he criticized the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Then he became totally unrealistic," Limonov said, in his heavily accented English. "You wouldn't cross a busy street on a pedestrian red light, would you? Well, that's what Sakharov has done, figuratively speaking."

The U.S.S.R. is a boring — certainly not a vicious — country," he said.

Limonov has had a lifetime of defying authority. He left the Sovi-



John G. H. Oakes

iet Union — "by choice," he emphasized — after refusing to become an informer for the secret police. "They were interested in my friendship with diplomats. They said to me, 'You are going to places where we have no access.' Limonov said, "I thought about it, but I decided I wouldn't do it. I said to them, my father worked 28 years for the secret police. Our family has paid its debt to the state."

Not long after his refusal to collaborate, Limonov was told to leave Moscow when the police "discovered" that he, as a native of the Ukraine, had no *pisnitsa*, or permission to reside in the capital. Limonov being Limonov, he ignored the order, but in the end he acceded to official suggestions that he leave the country.

"I decided I had to leave," he said, "because once they put an eye on you — " His voice trailed off, as though the implications were self-evident. "My life would have been uncomfortable, maybe." But he added, "I don't mean that I would have been put in prison. You have to do something really special for that."

In New York, broke and frustrated, he experimented with ho-

mosexuality and heroin. He was interviewed by an FBI special agent, Ronald Hobart. "They asked about my relationship with Soviet citizens," he said. "It was so silly."

But he is no more bitter about hard times in New York than he is about hard times in Moscow. "The experiences opened some new doors for me. I learned a lot in the United States." The manuscript of "It's Me, Eddie" was sent to 35 U.S. publishers — "give or take a couple, I stopped counting at 28" — before Limonov gave up and found a French one. "It was only after a considerable success here that Random House took the book."

"It's the story of an insignificant man, isolated from everybody, struggling for his life," Limonov said. "Eddie didn't have to be a Russian in New York. He could have been, say, a Japanese person living in China."

That's not to suggest the characters in the "fictional memoir" are not real. Since the book was written in 1977, Limonov said that one of the Russian emigres mentioned in it went crazy, and another was imprisoned for killing a man.

Limonov has changed everything in his life at least once: his country, his profession, even his name, which he changed as a result of a "literary game" with friends while he was a young man in the Ukraine. "Limonov means something very artificial for a Russian. It is an appropriate name for a clerk, a small guy working in a bank. It's the sort of name one of Chekhov's heroes would have," Limonov, formerly Savchenko.

He is open about a writer's need for a well-defined image, even if it starts with the way one dresses. Limonov, who looks more like a teen-ager than a 40-year-old, could pass for a punk rocker. In 1975, I didn't have anything to do in New York, and I was attracted to the punk movement. I heard the song 'Anarchy in the U.K.' and just flipped out."

Sometimes Limonov said, a critic or editor will remember him simply because of his appearance. "It helps me stand out. And it works — people immediately pay attention to me. You have to have a carefully constructed image — it's a fact of life of a writer. You can't ignore it."

Limonov recalled a sales meeting sponsored by one of his French publishers where all the other writers "sounded like professors of literature." "They were interested in my friendship with diplomats. They said to me, 'You are going to places where we have no access.' Limonov said, "I thought about it, but I decided I wouldn't do it. I said to them, my father worked 28 years for the secret police. Our family has paid its debt to the state."

Not long after his refusal to collaborate, Limonov was told to leave Moscow when the police "discovered" that he, as a native of the Ukraine, had no *pisnitsa*, or permission to reside in the capital. Limonov being Limonov, he ignored the order, but in the end he acceded to official suggestions that he leave the country.

"I decided I had to leave," he said, "because once they put an eye on you — " His voice trailed off, as though the implications were self-evident. "My life would have been uncomfortable, maybe." But he added, "I don't mean that I would have been put in prison. You have to do something really special for that."

In New York, broke and frustrated, he experimented with ho-

## PEOPLE

## 5 Win Kennedy Awards

A gala performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington will salute the entertainer's Lena Horne and Danny Kaye, the composer Giacinto Scenati, the playwright Arthur Miller and the violinist Isaac Stern, recipients of the "Kennedy Center Honors" of 1984. The artists, who will be feted at the Kennedy Center's Opera House on Dec. 2, were selected for distinguished achievements and career contributions to American culture, the center announced Tuesday. President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, will conduct a reception for the artists at the White House. The honorees program was created in 1978.

Steven Spielberg, the creative genius behind such screen blockbusters as "E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial" and "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," is turning his talents to the small screen in a deal with NBC. The television network announced Monday that it has signed Spielberg, 36, as executive producer of a weekly half-hour science fiction fantasy series called "Amazing Stories" for the 1985-86 season. Spielberg will produce a minimum of 44 episodes.

A French adventurer sailed 26.7 miles (43 kilometers) across the Soya or La Perouse Strait in the northern Japan Sea aboard a wind surfboard, the Maritime Safety Agency reported Wednesday. Crossing a Soviet coastal radio broadcast, the agency said Baron Armand de Rosnay, 33, landed at Cape Mya Kirov on the southern tip of the Soviet island of Sakhalin Tuesday. It was his fifth wind-surf crossing of the world's major straits. Previously he crossed the Bering Strait, the Strait of Florida and the English Channel. De Rosnay said his plans to cross 17 straits around the world.

Prince Norihiro, Emperor Hirohito's nephew and ninth in line to the Imperial Japanese throne, has received approval to marry Bessie Tottori, a Cambridge University graduate, the Imperial Household Agency said Wednesday. The agency said the 10-member Imperial Household Council, chaired by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, approved the engagement of Prince Norihiro, 25, third son of Prince Mikasa, and Tottori, 31, who is a free-lance translator and daughter of Shigeo Tottori, managing director of Toho Bussan Trading Company. The marriage is expected to take place before December.

Five young bridge players from the Boston area, suspected of cheating by using illegal signals, have been suspended from competition by the American Contract Bridge League. They face a hearing at which videotapes of their play are to be shown. The suspensions followed the national championships in Washington, where the team members were videotaped during play, were subsequently shown the tapes and then withdrawn from the tournament. Ralph Cohen of Memphis, the executive director of the league, said that letters of suspension had been sent to Moses Ma, captain of the five-member team, Rajiv Balaji and Fadi Farah, all of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and to Phillips Santosa of Boston and Bhaskaran Jayant Ishaan of Somerville, Massachusetts.

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York was such an oratorical hit at the Democratic Convention in San Francisco that the international

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## MOVING

## ALLIED

VAN LINES INT'L.  
OVER 1000 OFFICES  
IN U.S. & CANADA  
250 WORLD-WIDE  
FREE ESTIMATES

PARIS Dordogne International

(01) 243 23 64

FRANKFURT  
Services, I.M.S.

MUNICH  
I.M.S.

LONDON  
I.M.S.

CAIRO  
Alfred Van Lines Int'l

(01) 243 23 64

USA  
Alfred Van Lines Int'l Corp

(0101) 312-481-8100

FOUR WINDS  
INTERNATIONAL

AMBOISE  
0234-821050

CAIRO  
301044

DAMMAN  
5374454

DEURENDOFF  
0234-53222

GLASGOW  
01-5891241

JEJAD  
0203-2013

LONDON  
01-578-8611

MANCHESTER  
01-634-6211

PARIS  
01-540-0647

30 U.S.A., Offices Worldwide

CALL US FOR YOUR NEXT MOVE

REAL ESTATE  
FOR SALE

## FRENCH PROVINCES

CANNES NEAR CENTER  
ROOF TOP VILLA

luxury apartment for rent, near the beach, 3 bedrooms, 2 bath, 100 sq.m., terrace, 100 sq.m., garage, 20 sq.m., 200 sq.m. view, unique view on Bay of Cannes. Tel: 04 92 73 12 20. Tel: 25 185 MELIS CH. Visit preparations — no obligation.

SUNNY SWITZERLAND  
LAKE LUGANO

Luxurious apartment in a beautiful park with swimming pool, 100 sq.m., terrace, 100 sq.m., garage, 20 sq.m., 200 sq.m. view, unique view on Bay of Cannes. Tel: 04 92 73 12 20. Tel: 25 185 MELIS CH. Visit preparations — no obligation.

REAL ESTATE  
TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

HABITAT  
INTERNATIONAL

Furnished Rentals  
Short/Long Term  
DEUX FLATS.

STUDIO \$300/WEEK  
2 ROOMS \$480/WEEK

3 ROOMS \$650/WEEK

4 ROOMS \$900/WEEK

5 ROOMS \$1200/WEEK

6 ROOMS \$1500/WEEK

7 ROOMS \$1800/WEEK

8 ROOMS \$2100/WEEK

9 ROOMS \$2400/WEEK

10 ROOMS \$2700/WEEK

11 ROOMS \$3000/WEEK

12 ROOMS \$3300/WEEK

13 ROOMS \$3600/WEEK

14 ROOMS \$3900/WEEK

15 ROOMS \$4200/WEEK

16 ROOMS \$4500/WEEK

17 ROOMS \$4800/WEEK

18 ROOMS \$5100/WEEK

19 ROOMS \$5400/WEEK

20 ROOMS \$5700/WEEK

21 ROOMS \$6000/WEEK

22 ROOMS \$6300/WEEK